

# ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

Association No. 100-100000

Date Rec'd. SA. 4/1/55

To	Room No.	Date		Officer's Initials	Comments
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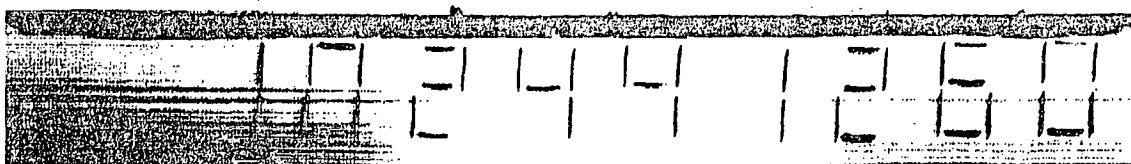
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Each comment should be numbered to correspond with number in To column.  
 A line should be drawn across sheet under each comment.  
 Officer Designations should be used in To column.  
 Each Officer should initial (check mark insufficient) before further routing.  
 Action desired or action taken should be indicated in Comments column.  
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(20640)

SECRET

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 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
 DATE 2001 2008



Station: OSS/X-2 (SCI), . . is

SECRET

Report No: 1129 FPA/6235 ✓

Reference:

Report Date: 11 Apr 45

Source: Interrogation of Subject

Information Date: 29 Mar 45

Sub-Source:

Date Info. Received: 29 Mar 45

Evaluation:

SUBJECT: Benoitte Fernando NEY

DISTRIBUTION:

1 Washington  
2 London  
1 Registry

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FPP-6230

20 March 1945

SUBJECT: Benoitte Fernande NEY

#### INTRODUCTION

This is necessarily an incomplete report on the activities of Mrs. NEY because she has lied continuously since her arrest. She has never admitted that she was given a mission to fulfill in France, and when interrogated, she denies everything categorically or refuses to answer. The following report has been pieced together from statements made by Mrs. NEY which could be checked from other sources and from statements made by other arrested persons, such as ALLIX, <sup>Ludwig</sup> NEBEL, BROUST, DELLAVECCHIA, VIRJULT, CLERGE, and SMILLET.

#### BACKGROUND

Benoite Fernande NEY was born 15 October 1885 at St. Vallier (Saone et Loire), the daughter of the late Claude LECOEUR and Anne GUIGNARD. In 1931 Mrs. NEY was divorced from her first husband, Eugene BELLANGER, and on 5 May 1939 she married Rene Desire NEY, born 11 October 1886. Mrs. NEY has no children. Her husband has one daughter, Henriette NEY, about 23 years old, who lives at 85 rue St. Dominique, Paris 7e.

Before her marriage to Rene NEY, Mrs. NEY was a Communist and was secretary of a butchers' syndicate in the rue du Bouloi, Paris 1st. After her marriage she adopted the ideas of her husband, who was in charge of documentation for the Milice for the Seine-et-Marne and Seine-et-Oise departments, and who was also a member of the PFF. Whether Mrs. NEY joined the Milice or the PFF is not known, but she certainly was an admirer of the Germans and had entirely renounced her Communist ideas. She admits only that she attended a meeting at the Vel d'Hiver at which Philippe HENRIOT spoke.

FIRST KNOWN CONTACT WITH THE GERMAN I.S.

On 18 August 1944 Mme. NEY left Paris with her husband in a convey of four cars. The other members of the convey were Werner NEISSER, Charles GAUDIER and his wife, Maurice ZELLER and family, Pierre and Jean MORAND, and a Jacques I. At Vittel NEISSER and the MORAND brothers left the group, while the rest stayed on for about a fortnight at the Hotel Beau Site before going on to Belfort. The group stayed at Belfort for three weeks, first stopping at the Hotel de Paris and then at the Hotel Americain.

While at Belfort, Mme. NEY met NEBEL, his mistress Alice Mackert, Charles Auguste MOREAU, Gerard LITT and his family, Albert GAVEAU, Ferdinand FLIEN, his wife and children, Michel MARISPE, a friend of NEY's, and Francois FAVRE. All these people were members of Sonderkommando HAGEDORN, whose chief was Obersturmfuehrer Charlie HAGEDORN. Some of them had been members of Organization JEANNE, the stay-behind sabotage group organized in Paris by Amt VI/S. While HAGEDORN was in Berlin, NEBEL was in charge of the group at Belfort, and he decided to move them to Fischingen. Accordingly, at the end of September, they all moved to a hotel at Fischingen where they were joined by Gaston BAREL, his mother, and Pierre LIGARDERE; Hermann VALENTIN and Kurt LOBA also came to Fischingen, the latter to take over the administration of the group.

Mme. NEY says that because of her unpleasant attitude toward the other French people and toward the Germans, she was sent to live with some farmers at Ried, about 20 km. from Fischingen. She denies all knowledge of any sabotage school at Fischingen or Belfort, or of any other kind of school. She admits only that she knew of a political meeting which took place at Fischingen, which was attended by all of the men but by none of the women.

It is not known whether M<sup>rs</sup>. NEY attended any of the courses which were given at Belfort and Fischingen.

#### MISSION

It seems certain that M<sup>rs</sup>. NEY's mission was to discover the location of the Allied pipeline and to send the information back to Germany. She will not, however, admit that she was given any mission, and says only that she was asked by HAGEDORN to observe what the Communists were doing in France. She also says that her husband told her that the Germans were particularly interested in the Allied pipeline but without going into any further detail.

At the end of October M<sup>rs</sup>. NEY was taken by car from Fischingen to Belfort. With her were HAGEDORN and her husband. HAGEDORN left her at Belfort and NEY took her to Dolle where she crossed into Switzerland with a convey of refugees from Belfort. Their route was Beaumont, Porrentruy, Neufchateau, Les Verrieres, arriving in France at Pontarlier. From Pontarlier M<sup>rs</sup>. NEY went to Dijon, Laumes Alsia, Montbard, and arrived in Paris on 1 November 1944.

M<sup>rs</sup>. NEY went directly from the Gare de Lyon to see her sister M<sup>rs</sup>. Jeanne ROSATTE, at 12 Passage Bruncy, Paris 12e. The two sisters had not agreed in the past, one reason being that M<sup>rs</sup>. ROSATTE was a Communist. M<sup>rs</sup>. ROSATTE informed her sister that her home had been requisitioned and that her husband Rene NEY was wanted by the French authorities.

M<sup>rs</sup>. NEY stayed several days with her sister, during which time she called on M. PARISOT, 8 Avenue du Parc St. James, Neuilly, who was an old friend. PARISOT came to see her and M<sup>rs</sup>. NEY, after telling him that she had returned from Belfort, asked him to find her a place to stay in the country. PARISOT agreed to try.

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On 2 or 3 November Mrs. NEY went to see her husband's brother-in-law, Reneard ALLIX, at 40 rue des Marais, Paris 10e. She told ALLIX that she had been in Germany and that she had been sent back to France on a mission, without, however, telling him what the mission was. She also told him that she was to get in touch with a certain, LEO (NEBEL), but that so far she had been unable to reach him. As Mrs. ROSATTE did not want to keep her sister with her, Mrs. NEY went to stay with ALLIX while waiting for a place to stay in the country. When staying with ALLIX, Mrs. NEY made several contacts and tried to make others.

She went to see Marinette FONTANNIER, the mistress of Maurice ZELLER. ZELLER had been in the convoy in which the NEY family left Paris. FONTANNIER lived in the rue des Abbesses and seems to have been interested only in the news of her lover, which Mrs. NEY could give her. Mrs. NEY evidently wanted to find out if ZELLER had arrived in Paris, but she did not get in touch with him.

Mrs. NEY also went to see Mrs. Pierre MORAND, at Becon-les-Bruyeres, whose husband also had been in the convoy, and who was the owner of La Rouillee. Mrs. NEY knew of the property in the country. She was unable to find Mrs. MORAND. On her return to Paris Mrs. NEY says that she overheard on the train a conversation on the subject of gasoline dumps at Coubert, and also about the ease with which the pipeline could be tapped.

Mrs. NEY also received a visit, while she was staying with ALLIX, from Charles Auguste MOREAU, a watchmaker who had been with Sonderkommando HAGEDORN at Belfort, and who had returned to Paris when the Allied armies overran Belfort. MOREAU asked Mrs. NEY if she had seen any others who had crossed the lines from Germany, but she said she had not. Mrs. NEY finally received a letter from PARISOT giving her an address in the country where she could stay. About 29 November she went to stay with Mrs. VAUVERIX,

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rue des Billets, Faye-aux-Loges (Loiret). She used her maiden name of LECOUR during the fifteen days she was there.

On 6 December Marie-Louise DELLAVECCHIA, one of the three girls sent across the lines by Pierre LAGARDE, went to see ALLIX asking for Mme. NEY. ALLIX sent word to her at Faye-aux-Loges and on 18 December Mme. NEY returned to Paris.

On the next day Marie-Louise DELLAVECCHIA and Mirville VIRAUT went to see Mme. NEY. The girls gave her news of her husband and told her they were short of money. They had been told by Rene NEY in Germany that they could ask his wife for money if they needed it. Mme. NEY asked them to tell her husband not to return to France, since he was under sentence of death. ALLIX and Mme. NEY accompanied the two girls back to the Hotel Khedive where they were staying and Mme. NEY gave them 7000 francs.

On 15 December Odette BROUST and Marie-Louise DELLAVECCHIA went to see Mme. NEY and the latter reiterated that her husband should not return to Paris. She also asked them to take back to Germany the message that she had accomplished her mission and that some experienced men should be sent to her in Paris.

On 16 December Mme. NEY went to see the Abbe CLERGE, the cure at Notre Dame de la Croix, rue de Mémilmontant. She introduced herself as Mme. LECOUR and said that she came from the young girl (DELLAVECCHIA) who had called on CLERGE a few days before. She told CLERGE that she had returned from Germany and that she was looking for a place to live in the country. CLERGE took her name and address.

On 16 December Mme. NEY was again visited by MORIAU, who told her that he was having trouble getting a false identity card. Mme. NEY told him that she would try to have one made for him. She also told him that she was going to try to return to Germany, not by passing through the lines, but by

going through Switzerland or by taking a submarine from St. Nazaire. MOREAU would not tell her where he was staying, merely saying that he was spending the night at the homes of various people. Mme. NEY, endeavoring to get in touch with MOREAU later, went to see his sister on the Avenue St. Cuen. She explained that MOREAU had asked her to provide him with false papers but had not given her his address. Mme. MOREAU gave Mme. NEY a carte d'identite to give to her brother when she found him.

Mme. NEY had tried several times to reach NEBFL, whose telephone number had been given to her by her husband in Germany. She had been unsuccessful, but NEBFL went to see her sister, Mme. HOSATTE, and left a telephone number which Mme. NEY was to use to reach him. She called and made an appointment, but was arrested on <sup>17</sup> December 1944.